

# Law Enforcement News

Vol. X, No. 15

September 10, 1984

## Number-crunching:

### UCR data said to be flawed

A research study has found widespread errors and inconsistencies in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Report (UCR) local arrest statistics. The inaccuracies, cited in a Police Foundation report released last month, throw into question the validity of comparative police department evaluations made on the basis of UCR arrest data.

Police Foundation researchers Lawrence W. Sherman and Barry D. Glick conducted the study between 1980 and 1982 under a grant from the National Institute of Justice.

The researchers visited 18 police departments for one day each to interview the record-keeping staff and observe arrest operations, and also visited four departments for two weeks each to conduct audits of arrest statistics. In addition, questionnaires were sent to 213 city and county police agencies and sheriff's departments serving populations of 100,000 or more, 26 departments serving populations of 10,000 to 100,000, and 50 state agencies responsible for collecting the local UCR data.

The surveys uncovered

numerous instances in which police departments departed from standard UCR reporting methods. The researchers concluded that these deviations resulted in widespread variation in arrest reports, and the subsequent skewing of the final UCR national statistics.

The UCR manual asks police to include in their arrest counts "arrests of those persons arrested and released without a formal charge being placed against them." The study found that contrary to the UCR guideline, most police departments define and count an arrest as a booking in a police station. The researchers reported that "76 percent of the departments surveyed said they would not report an arrest to the UCR system if a suspect was released after being brought to the station but not charged. Ninety-two percent said they would not report an arrest unless an arrest report had been completed."

Other violations of UCR tabulation guidelines cited in the report include:

¶ Eleven percent of the police departments surveyed counted each charge placed against a per-

son as one arrest, although the UCR manual states that only one arrest can be counted per incident. A department counting all charges could show at least twice as many arrests as a department counting only one arrest, even if both departments arrested the same number of people.

¶ Although the UCR manual requires that both summonses and citations be counted in arrest statistics, 29 percent of the departments indicated they do not include adult citations, and 57 percent do not include adult summonses in their UCR statistics.

¶ Forty-four percent of the departments indicated that they improperly report arrests made by their officers on the basis of warrants from other jurisdictions.

Because of these inconsistencies, the researchers concluded, UCR arrest statistics should not be used to evaluate the performance of police departments by comparing their arrest statistics. "Even year-to-year evaluations of arrest trends may be suspect due to the error rate," the report said.

Patrick V. Murphy, president of the Police Foundation, agreed

Continued on Page 7



### More than a bomb scare

Los Angeles police and fire personnel converge on a bus carrying athletes home from the Olympics — a bus that also carried a bomb. For more details, see Page 5.

Wide World Photo

## House armor-piercing ammo bill moves ahead to uncertain future

By Jennifer Browdy

Various lawmakers have spent a great deal of time in the past few years developing legislation to restrict the manufacture, importation, distribution and criminal use of armor-piercing ammunition. While the law enforcement community waited impatiently for action, the bill went through many revisions, with various lobbying groups bringing their political weight to bear on the issue.

At present such legislation is still in a state of flux, but following its recent passage by the House Judiciary Committee, its future will probably be decided this fall, when the full Congress gears up for its final debating sessions.

Until recently, the Reagan Administration, egged on by the anti-regulatory stance of the powerful National Rifle Association, wanted nothing to do with such a measure in any guise. Then, last June, the Administration drafted what it called a "compromise bill," which was accepted by both the NRA and the law enforcement community.

The Administration's proposal, sponsored by Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) and Rep. Jack Brooks (D-Texas), was hailed by



Rep. Bill Hughes

NRA spokesmen as legislation that would "regulate armor-piercing ammunition without adversely affecting ammunition used by American gun owners and sportsmen."

The Thurmond-Brooks version of the bill was also supported by many of the national law enforcement groups, such as the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), the Fraternal Order of Police, and the National Sheriffs' Association.

However, the bill also had some

powerful critics, including Rep. William Hughes (D-N.J.), chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee on crime. According to Hughes, the Administration bill is "largely symbolic" and full of "limitations and flaws."

"The degree to which this Administration has politicized this issue and misled the public, the Congress and our nation's police officers about the protection provided by its proposal is abhorrent," Hughes said in June, as he prepared to offer amendments to the bill.

Last month, before Congress recessed, Hughes presented his subcommittee's version of the bill. "We have taken the Administration's proposal and given it some teeth," he said.

One of the major differences between Hughes' version of the bill and the Administration's proposal is that the Hughes amendment bans not only the manufacture and importation of armor-piercing ammunition, but also its sale. "We go beyond merely codifying existing government-industry agreements to not manufacture armor-piercing ammunition in this country," Hughes said. "We also control the sale of ammunition already on the

Continued on Page 10

## The ghost of LEAA:

### New Fed funds OK'd

As part of the Reagan Administration's legislative agenda for criminal justice, the Senate last month passed a bill that would replace the defunct Law Enforcement Assistance Administration with a Bureau of Justice Programs.

The bureau, which would be part of the newly created Office of Justice Assistance, would administer the distribution of financial and technical assistance to state and local law enforcement agencies.

The bill was passed in a package that also provided funds for the already-operational National Center for Missing Children, and reauthorized the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Under the legislation, the Office of Justice Assistance would encompass all of these programs, and would be headed by Assistant Attorney General Lois Herrington.

The bill has now moved to the House, where it will be considered when Congress returns from its August recess.

Steve Boyle, a Justice Department spokesman, said the newly created Bureau of Justice Programs would distribute block

grants to states, the amount to be determined by population. The state would be required to pass the funds along to local jurisdictions, to be put to prescribed uses such as STING programs, training for rural law enforcement officers, expedited court processing of violent and repeat offenders, and arson investigation programs. Twenty percent of the Bureau's total appropriation would be kept back as discretionary funds to be used for national programs of the same nature, Boyle said.

Although the legislation sets an appropriations ceiling of \$70 million for OJJDP and \$10 million for the Missing Children Center, Boyle said it sets no specific limit for Bureau of Justice Programs spending. By allowing the Appropriations Committee to authorize "such sums as are necessary," Boyle said, the bill in effect gives the new bureau "a blank check."

Boyle said he is expecting the House, which has stalled other law enforcement-related proposals offered by the Administration, to pass the legislation quickly. If all goes as expected, he said, the new funding office will open its doors for business on October 1, 1984.



# Around the Nation

## Northeast

**MAINE** — Following a ruling by the state's Supreme Court, rape victims no longer have to show bruises or marks to prove that they resisted their attackers. The court upheld a new definition of force drafted in 1981.

**MARYLAND** — In an effort to curb drug smuggling in the state, the State Police has installed a new toll-free telephone bot line for tipsters. Sparked by concerns about the use of Maryland's waterways to move contraband, the 24-hour-a-day hot line is geared to rural residents who might spot boats they don't recognize or that are acting in a suspicious manner. The state chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union has said it will bring a court challenge against the new program, contending that the hot line is an invasion of people's privacy and could result in false arrest.

Serious crime in Baltimore County dropped by 5.2 percent during the first six months of 1984 as compared to the same period last year, police officials said. The decline continues a downward trend that began at the end of 1982, when serious crime recorded its first overall decrease in a decade. Police Chief Cornelius Behan said the 8.7 percent decrease in violent crime was "particularly heartening."

**NEW HAMPSHIRE** — State police here have been hailed as the best-dressed state force in the country, in a recent survey sponsored by the National Association of Uniform Manufacturers and Distributors. The force's "highly professional" look consists of reddish-tan trousers and forest green shirts.

**NEW JERSEY** — Proving itself a watchdog with four lives, the State Commission of Investigation has been given a new lease on life by Gov. Thomas Kean. The commission, which investigates organized crime and official corruption in the state, had been scheduled to shut down at the end of the year. The legislation signed by Kean extends the commission through 1989. The commission has had its five-year term extended three times since the agency was created in 1969.

**NEW YORK** — A bill signed by Gov. Mario Cuomo will allow children who are the victims of sex crimes to give videotaped testimony to grand juries. The law, which goes into effect on November 1, was intended particularly for children under age 12, but it also applies to certain special witnesses, such as adults who may suffer significant emotional stress if asked to testify in person or persons who cannot appear in person due to illness or injury.

## Southeast

**ALABAMA** — Dallas County has become the last county in the state to approve the state-mandated \$15,600 minimum annual salary for sheriff's deputies. The raises for 15 deputies in Dallas County will cost approximately \$55,000 per year.

**ARKANSAS** — Convicted serial killer Henry Lee Lucas, who claims to have murdered some 360 persons nationwide, has been charged with another killing, that of a 51-year-old woman in Hensley. Prosecuting attorney Bob Alsobrook conceded that it was unlikely that Lucas would ever stand trial for the killing in Hensley because of the number of murders Lucas says he has committed. Said Alsobrook, "I guess we'll just have to get in line."

The City of Helena and three of its police officers have been hit with a \$2-million lawsuit in connection with the alleged beating of a man arrested for public drunkenness. The plaintiff, Albert Cooper, says he has been unable to work as a result of injuries suffered May 18.

**FLORIDA** — State records show a 30 percent drop in the number of major crimes committed by juveniles over the period 1975-1983. Authorities attributed the decrease to a decline in the juvenile population and the success of rehabilitation efforts.

**NORTH CAROLINA** — A Federal court has upheld the constitutionality of a state law requiring some convicts to repay to costs of their court-appointed attorneys. The challenge had been brought by Dorothy M. Alexander, who had been ordered to repay \$2,026 in legal fees following her 1979 conviction for manslaughter.

## Midwest

**ILLINOIS** — An Illinois state trooper has been charged with battery and criminal recklessness for allegedly holding his service weapon to a man's head during a domestic dispute. The trooper, James R. Meyers, 48, allegedly drove to the home of 63-year-old Carl Selby on July 26 and ordered Selby into his car. According to police, Meyers allegedly cocked his service revolver and held it to Selby's head while demanding information about Meyers' wife, then beat him. Meyers, who has been suspended without pay following the incident, faces a maximum of five years in prison if convicted.

Stone Park Police Chief Harry Testa resigned his post last month, shortly before he was con-

victed on mail fraud charges. Testa, who had been chief of the Chicago suburb since 1974, was replaced by Seymour Sapoznik, 43. By resigning before he was convicted, the 43-year-old Testa will be eligible to receive a \$520-a-month pension at age 55.

**INDIANA** — The threat of a strike by firefighters and police officers in Marion evaporated July 25 when both groups approved a new agreement that enhances fringe benefits. Hopes of winning a pay increase were dashed by a city council ordinance freezing salary levels.

**MICHIGAN** — For the second time in two months, Kalamazoo police officer Albert Hampton has been suspended for not writing traffic tickets. Hampton, a 13-year veteran of the force, said he just didn't see any violations during 13 shifts and 26 patrol hours in June. Public Safety Chief John Ross denied that the city has a ticket quota system but noted that officers who did not meet the requirement for their shift could face suspension or dismissal.

**OHIO** — The town of Mentor won't be seeing any more DWI roadblocks for a while. Police Chief Joseph Koziol abandoned the practice following protests from bar and restaurant owners, who claimed they lost \$200,000 in business in one weekend.

**WISCONSIN** — Police Chief James Carvino of Racine, who was one of three finalists in the search for a successor to former Milwaukee Police Chief Harold Breier, has removed his name from contention. Carvino will be moving to Washington, D.C., to become head of the Capitol Police.

The City of Milwaukee has agreed to an out-of-court settlement of a suit alleging police brutality. The city will pay \$500,000 to James Schoemperlen, who claimed he was beaten by police in 1981. He had sought \$23 million in damages.

## Plains States

**IOWA** — Two top court officials in this state have assumed leadership roles in national judicial organizations. W. Ward Reynoldson, chief justice of the Iowa Supreme Court, took over as president of the Conference of Chief Justices. William J. O'Brien, Iowa's state court administrator, has become president of the Conference of State Court Administrators. Chief Justice Reynoldson, in becoming head of CCJ, also assumes the presidency of the National Center for State Courts.

**KANSAS** — A review board has dismissed as unfounded charges of brutality against Herington

Police Chief Jerry Payne. Joseph Fazekes, 21, had claimed that Payne struck him with a flashlight during an arrest.

**MONTANA** — One of Silver Bow County's finest, a police dog named Kato, underwent surgery at the University of Washington recently to repair damage from a rifle bullet. The German shepherd was wounded during a chase on July 26.

**SOUTH DAKOTA** — Twenty-year police veteran Jerry Engel, 49, was named police chief of Sioux Falls effective August 13. He replaces Orlan Norgaard, who was fired in a management dispute.

**ARIZONA** — Gila County Sheriff Lyman Peace said his officers have hauled in four men and 1,680 pounds of pure cocaine. The \$148-million drug bust was made after someone spotted the shipment at a remote airstrip. The suspects have been held in lieu of \$1 million bail each.

**COLORADO** — Former Denver Police Chief Robert Shaughnessy died August 14 of a heart attack at age 53. Shaughnessy, a bomb-squad expert who retired last year after 30 years with the Denver PD, had served briefly as chief last year after the resignation of Arthur Dill.

Police in the Denver suburb of Thornton are trading in their nightsticks for nunchakus — Oriental sticks connected by a cord or chain. In a yearlong test of the martial arts weapons, police officers used the sticks in 45 incidents without hurting anyone.

**OKLAHOMA** — Tulsa police officers have won a new two-year contract that gives them a four percent pay raise retroactive to July 1, along with a new clothing allowance. The new pact also calls for a five percent raise next year for corporals, sergeants and lieutenants. In addition, officers have been given the right to appeal suspensions of less than 10 days to the Civil Service Commission.

**TEXAS** — Officers of the state Department of Public Safety seized the largest haul of cocaine in the state's history when they intercepted more than 900 pounds of the drug last month. The shipment, with an estimated street value of \$200 million, was found packed in duffle bags in a parked van in Houston. No suspects were immediately identified.

The number of reported violent

crimes dropped by 8.8 percent in Houston in the first six months of 1984 as compared to the same period last year, according to police department figures. The decrease was led by robbery figures, which declined 17.5 percent, and murder which dropped 16.7 percent.

The Houston Police Department has a friend at the Texas Eastern Corporation. The company recently donated \$25,000 to help the department's Crime Stoppers program. The money will be used to make cash awards to informants who help clear unsolved felonies.

**CALIFORNIA** — A Santa Ana woman who led an anti-drug campaign in her neighborhood has been arrested for possession of drugs with intent to sell. The woman, Michelle Melecio, and her husband, Bernabe Flores Melecio, were both arrested July 23 after undercover police officers bought small quantities of heroin and cocaine from them on six different occasions. Mrs. Melecio had been an active anti-drug spokesman in her neighborhood, and was named as a block captain by a Community Organized Policing neighborhood group.

Los Angeles police are crediting a well-publicized roundup of prostitutes before the Olympic Games with preventing an anticipated influx of out-of-state prostitutes during the Games. The effort to clear the streets and hotels of prostitutes and pimps prior to the Games resulted in nearly 1,000 prostitution-related arrests during the five weeks leading up to the Olympics. By comparison, there were 686 prostitution-related arrests throughout the city in July 1983.

**OREGON** — The state Court of Appeals has ruled that police may not conduct a thorough search of the cars of drunken driving suspects. The ruling, which came in the case of man in whose car police found marijuana, said that since drunken driving is only a traffic offense it does not warrant a full search.

**WASHINGTON** — The head of the task force investigating the 26 known Seattle-area murders attributed to the "Green River Killer" says he is skeptical about the statements of two prisoners in San Francisco that they abducted, raped and killed at least 11 of the women during a three-month crime spree in 1983. Capt. Frank Adamson said of the inmates' claims, "We've been aware of the information for two weeks. I'm very, very skeptical."



# Philadelphia PD hit hard on two fronts

## Former No. 2 cop, six others convicted on rackets charges

Former Philadelphia Deputy Police Commissioner James Martin, former chief inspector Joseph DePeri and five other ex-police officers were convicted in Federal court last month on charges that they participated in a \$350,000 extortion ring to protect illegal gambling and prostitution.

The jury returned the verdict on August 10 after eight hours of deliberations in the courtroom of U.S. District Judge Daniel Huybette III.

Martin, 53, and DePeri, 48, are the highest ranking Philadelphia police officials ever indicted. Both men resigned from their positions last spring after learning that they were targets of a corruption probe conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The three-year FBI investigation resulted in 23 indictments of members of the police force. Seven officers were convicted in trials last year of taking bribes to protect pimps, prostitutes and gamblers from arrest, and eight

others are awaiting trial on similar charges, scheduled to begin in September. No trial has been scheduled so far for the 23rd person indicted.

The Martin trial implicated six additional police officers, including an inspector, John Lee, who has since resigned from the force. The five others have been suspended with intention to dismiss. The personnel files of at least 25 other police officers have also been subpoenaed by investigators.

In the course of the trial, witnesses, who included several police informants, exposed the extortion ring as a "corporate" structure, with payoffs collected by beat officers and passed up through the chain of command. Over a period of three years, prosecutors said, the extorted payoffs totaled \$350,000.

Two confessed accomplices, former Capt. Joseph Alvaro and former Det. Albert Ricci, testified that Martin and DePeri were the leaders of the ring. Ricci also

testified that Martin had bribed him to thwart the FBI investigation.

Martin had been promoted to deputy commissioner last January, after the new commissioner, Gregore Sambor, was appointed. Martin was given responsibility for investigations and staff services, and also headed the major-investigations division, where, according to testimony, he attempted to use his influence to block the corruption investigation.

The other convicted officers are: former Capt. Dennis Linso, 37; former Lieuts. Henry Pecic, 51, Theodore Murphy, 49, and George Katz, 45; and former patrolman George Morrell.

The possible sentences range from Martin's, who faces a maximum penalty of 300 years in prison and a \$190,000 fine, to Morrell's, who could be sentenced to as much as 160 years and fined \$110,000.

No date for the sentencing has been set.

## Five K-9 units yanked for attacks on public

Philadelphia Police Commissioner Gregore J. Sambor has reassigned five K-9 officers and retired their dogs after an investigation showed they accounted for 84 attacks on civilians between September 1981 and May 1984.

The five officers were among six K-9 teams that Mayor Wilson Goode had ordered removed from patrol duty on June 20, pending psychiatric evaluations of the K-9 officers and an analysis of the teams' performances by an independent dog trainer.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U.S. Attorney's office are also conducting an investigation into allegations that a small group of K-9 officers were responsible for attacks on a large number of unarmed people, many of whom had no criminal records.

At Goode's request, six other K-9 teams have been removed from any contact with the public and reassigned to the Police Academy, pending completion of the investigation.

One of the five reassigned officers, Daniel Bech'el, 34, a six-

year veteran of the department, is the defendant in four pending civil suits in which the plaintiffs allege either that he violated their civil rights by commanding his dog to attack them without justification, or that he was negligent in failing to control his dog.

Together, the five officers accounted for 23.5 percent of the 358 attacks recorded by all 125 officers in the K-9 unit between September 1981 and May 1984, according to a police report. Seventy of the city's K-9 teams had either had no attacks or one attack during the same period.

Sambor, in a prepared statement, said the decision to remove the officers and their dogs from K-9 duty was based on "nothing detrimental or prejudicial. . . . The dogs are being retired and being retained by their handlers as pets. The officers will be reassigned."

The move came only three days before Lieut. Frank Aitkin, 66, commanding officer of the K-9 unit since 1973, was scheduled to retire.

## Omaha PD reorganization plan hits union-membership snag

Much to the chagrin of Omaha Police Chief Robert C. Wadman, the Nebraska Commission of Industrial Relations has denied the City of Omaha's request to remove police captains from the Omaha Police Union bargaining unit.

Wadman, who is trying to reorganize the police department, had made the removal of the department's nine captains from the bargaining unit one of his top priorities.

"To be represented by the rank-and-file union creates some serious conflicts of interest," Wadman said. "Captains have the responsibility of discipline. When they do that, the very union that the captains are in protects those officers who have been disciplined."

But a three-judge panel ruled last month that Wadman's philosophy of police organization runs counter to that established by the Nebraska Legislature for municipal police and fire departments.

"The crux of this matter is a clash between the differing philosophies of Chief Wadman and the Nebraska Legislature," Judge John M. Gradwohl wrote on behalf of himself and Judges Jeffrey L. Orr and Robert W. Mullins.

In December 1983, the nine captains sent a letter to the union asking to be removed from the bargaining unit. Wadman had already tried unsuccessfully during the previous collective bargaining negotiations, to have the captains removed from the

union. When this failed, the matter was brought before the Commission of Industrial Relations for settlement.

The judges, while admitting that "The evidence shows several instances in which the captains have been dissatisfied with activities of their bargaining representative," ruled that "There is no evidence that the union has not fully carried out its responsibilities for fair representation of all of the membership of the bargaining unit."

Normally, the judges said, the captains would be considered supervisors, and thus not properly part of the employee bargaining unit under the Nebraska public employment statutes.

However, they said, the

Continued on Page 6

## Boston PD riled by citizens' hot line to report corruption

The efforts of a Boston citizen action group to help the Boston Police Department fight corruption within its ranks has raised the hackles of Police Commissioner Joseph M. Jordan.

The Roxbury-based group, Drop-a-Dime Report Crime, printed a "Wanted" flier encouraging residents to report police officers who appear to protect or ignore drug pushers. The fliers were distributed last month throughout the communities of Roxbury, Dorchester and Mattapan, Boston's high-crime neighborhoods.

The new program was not received favorably by the Boston Police Department, which, according to a police spokesman, did not learn of it until a report came out in the local newspaper.

In a prepared statement, Commissioner Jordan said that "the manner in which the flier was distributed and published in my opinion tarnishes the integrity and reputation of every police officer throughout this police department."

The Commissioner went on to say that Drop-a-Dime and the police department "have always worked well together to reduce the drug problem in Roxbury, Mattapan and Dorchester. . . . In the last year there were 950 drug arrests in that area, and some of those arrests were the result of information from Drop-a-Dime."

But, Jordan said, "these fliers will not bring the community and the police department closer. They will create more difficulties

than they solve."

The police spokesman, Cadet Thomas Antonino, said Drop-a-Dime's program "leaves us open. An officer puts his name and badge number on every traffic ticket he writes. A person could get mad at the officer and submit his name and it would have nothing to do with drugs."

Antonino said the department would like Drop-a-Dime to discontinue the program and make an official apology. According to Georgette Watson, a Drop-a-Dime volunteer coordinator, the group has no such plans.

"We don't feel we should discontinue the program," she said. "We're trying to provide another vehicle for people to report on police officers, because there have been a lot of complaints that police officers turn their backs on drug deals."

Watson said the program will be handled in the same way as the successful crime-tip program the group instituted last year. "We will be working closely with the Special Investigations Unit of the police department, and when we get any reports on police officers, we'll send them certified mail to the Commissioner," she said.

"There is abuse in everything," Watson said of the possibility that innocent officers might be wrongfully accused. "But we happen to be credible people here, and we're helping the police with our information."

Drop-a-Dime will do some preliminary screening of names

Continued on Page 9



Denver police officers inspect casea holding six torpedoes after the truck carrying them overturned near the downtown area August 1. The truck was headed for a Navy shipyard when it flipped. Wide World Photo

## Bombs away



# People and Places

## The gift of glib

What do you do if you're a police officer confronted by a violent criminal suspect, recently escaped from a psychiatric ward, who happens to be enormous and have the last name of Large?

Cincinnati police officer Mike Gardner, who recently ran into this situation himself in a Cincinnati alleyway, decided on an off-handed approach.

"He was so big that the only thing I could do to calm myself down was to strike up a conversation," recalled Gardner, a 10-year veteran of the Cincinnati force. "So I approached him and asked, 'Did anybody here order a large pizza?'"

The suspect, bewildered at the way the uniformed officer addressed him, replied, "No, but I am Large." As soon as his identity was confirmed, Gardner and his partner handcuffed Large and escorted him to their patrol car.

"By throwing him off-guard like that, I calmed myself down at the same time I kept him occupied with thinking about how to respond to me rather than beat me up," Gardner told the annual convention of the National Speakers Association recently. In discussing crime-prevention techniques with the group, Gardner observed, "My philosophy is that if you are confronting a street fighter, you should be prepared to fight like a street fighter."

## Reaching for the top

Bowling Green, Ohio, Police Chief Galen L. Ash has been elected second vice president of the Ohio Association of Police Chiefs. He will serve as the president of the 500-member organization in 1986.

Ash has been a member of the group's executive committee for the last three years, serving 22 counties in Northwest Ohio.

## The best of New Orleans

The New Orleans Police Department held awards ceremonies last month, with several members of the department being honored for exceptional duty.



## One of the boys

Democratic vice presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro speaks to a group of police officers in Chula Vista, Calif., during a campaign swing through the southern part of the state. Ferraro, who expressed support for Proposition 8, the legislative initiative known as the victims' bill of rights, also used the occasion to blast President Reagan's claim of being tough on crime, saying the Administration's record is one of "rhetoric, not results."

Wide World Photo

Detectives Frank Weicks and Clarence Wethern were awarded letters of commendation for their investigative work that led to the clearing of a narcotics case. Weicks and Wethern arrested six adults for 17 narcotics offenses and seven counts including indecent behavior to juveniles. The officers seized more than two ounces of cocaine, numerous units of amphetamines and barbiturates, pharmaceuticals and several weapons.

Commendations also went to two sergeants and eight officers for their work at the outset of a police siege of a club occupied by a gunman who killed two people before he was shot to death by officers of the New Orleans SWAT team.

Recipients are: Sgts. Lindsey Moore and Edward Kathmann, and officers Julio Alonzo, Tyronne Beshears, Frank Vaccarella, Jimmy Gray, Kenneth Bihhins, Samuel Poole, Desi Small and Larry Smith.

Also honored were: Officer Robert Tufts, who physically subdued an armed man who was burglarizing a stolen van; Correctional Officer Darryl Ribet, who

chased and caught a youth who had knocked down an elderly woman and stolen her purse; Officers Clay Clement and Luther Lumpkin, who separated and subdued a man and woman who were fighting with a loaded gun and a knife; Officers Louis Trudeau and Stephen Dunn, who located and arrested a murderer and found the murder weapon; Sgt. Dominick Bondi and Officer Carlos Manza, who arrested an armed man who was fleeing under a public housing development through an air shaft; Fire Department Inspector Karl Pfister and Officers Harry Mendoza, Edward Gai and Marlon DeFillo, who broke a major burglary ring through investigative police work; and Officers Sherman DeFillo and Jimmie Slack, who arrested one of two men caught in the act of robbery.

## NY mountie hangs on

With the support of the New York Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, NYPD officer Barney Devine is waging a court battle against the department's mandatory retirement policy.

Devine, a mounted police officer for 35 of his 37 years on the force, has reached the department's retirement age of 63, but says he is not ready to give up his Times Square beat.

Officer Bill Canary, one of Devine's co-workers, said Devine doesn't act like someone who's ready to retire.

"Barney's out there all the time," Canary said. "He certainly doesn't try to pass anything off because of his age."

Trim and tanned, Devine oversees his 42nd Street beat from the back of Jim, the third mount of his career. His two previous horses have retired.

## Over and out in Florida

Lieut. Col. Walker B. Oliver has retired from the Florida Highway Patrol after more than 36 years of service.

Walker joined the patrol November 1, 1947, in Pensacola, and has served in Tampa, Lakeland, Miami, Ft. Lauderdale, Stuart, West Palm Beach and Tallahassee during his long career. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel in January 1984, and served as Deputy Director in charge of Southern Field Operations.

## Dogged pursuit

Lieut. Jack Judd of the Coconino County, Ariz., Sheriff's Department spent more than 1,000 hours of his spare time during the last two years trying to identify a 16-year-old girl whose body was found under a tree on Valentine's Day, 1982.

After sending out more than 1,650 teletype messages to other law enforcement agencies and examining 1,632 FBI computer print-outs of missing girls matching the general description of the blond-haired, blue-eyed victim, Judd's efforts were rewarded with success. He came across Melody Eugene Cutlip, whose mother, Edith L. Gervais of Istachatta, Fla., had reported her missing in 1980.

Having found the girl's name, he is now trying to determine who beat her to death and dumped her body alongside Interstate 40 outside of Flagstaff.

"We need to establish who she was with and where," said Sheriff Joe Richards of Coconino County.

The girl was believed to have been seen with truckers at a truck stop at Ash Fork, about 50 miles west of Flagstaff, Richards said.

## Mass. court OK's liability

By a narrow 4-to-3 margin, the Massachusetts Supreme Court has ruled that localities can be sued for damages if police are negligent and fail to stop a drunken driver who is later involved in an accident.

The ruling grew out of a lawsuit brought by Debbie L. Irwin, whose husband and 20-month-old daughter were killed in 1978 in an automobile accident involving a drunken driver who was reportedly drunk. Irwin had charged that the police were negligent for failing to take the driver into custody

## What They Are Saying

'We're not against either version of the bill — we just want to see something passed.'

IACP spokesman Bill Somers, on the debate over legislation banning armor-piercing ammunition. (1:1)



after stopping him shortly before the accident.

A trial judge had ruled in her favor early last year, and she won \$873,697 in damages. As part of the recent Supreme Court decision, however, the judgment in Irwin's favor has been vacated and the matter sent back for a new trial. The justices ruled that a letter concerning the alcohol content of the driver's blood was incorrectly admitted into evidence.

Anti-drunken driving activists applauded the new ruling, which they said will help nationwide efforts to curb drunken driving. Police had opposed the decision.

## LAPD 'hero' in bomb ruse

Los Angeles police officer James W. Pearson, who was hailed as a hero after he detected and defused a bomb at Los Angeles International Airport on August 13, was subsequently arrested on charges of planting the device.

Pearson, 40, a nine-year veteran of the force, was one of a group of specially selected officers as-



Pearson

signed to protect officials and athletes at the 1984 Olympic Games. Police officials said he admitted making the 5-by-8 inch pipe bomb in his van and taking it to the airport in a carrying case.

Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates, who initially called Pearson "a real hero," said at a news conference after Pearson's arrest: "This is particularly sad. He had a remarkable record; he had numerous commendations."

Gates said investigators believed Pearson planted the bomb to get attention from his superiors.

Pearson "discovered" the bomb at 5:45 P.M. on August 13 in the wheel well of a bus loaded with the luggage of Turkish Olympic athletes. According to police reports, he pulled it from the bus, ran to a clear area and ripped out a wire that appeared to be the trigger.

Police investigators were suspicious of Pearson when they noticed inconsistencies in his account of the incident. He was given two polygraph tests, but the LAPD declined to disclose the



## Too young to hang around in bars?

Five-year-olds from the Winter Park, Fla., YMCA Kindercamp look appropriately sullen as they get a firsthand taste of life behind bars at the detention cell at the Winter Park Police Department. The children were on a tour of the police department as part of Kindercamp activities when they were given the opportunity to experience the other side of the lockup.

Wide World Photo

results, and also could not say whether the bomb could actually have exploded.

No one at the crowded airport was injured in the incident. According to an Associated Press report, before Pearson was arrested a caller who identified himself as a member of the Arme-

nian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia telephoned the Paris bureau of Associated Press and took responsibility for the bomb.

Pearson was arraigned on felony charges after being held in lieu of \$60,000 bail.

Mayor Tom Bradley expressed

his regret over the incident in a news conference last month, saying he was proud of the Police Department's work in protecting the security of the Olympics.

"It is unfortunate that one officer could in any way detract from the tremendous job done by all the others," he said.



Senior Los Angeles police officials look glum as they stand by at a press conference where Chief Daryl Gates announced that Officer James Pearson had planted the bomb he found at the L.A. airport. Wide World

## Law Enforcement News

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Art Rosen, CAS Community Advertising Ser-  
vices, 19 West 21st Street, New York, NY  
10010 Telephone: (212) 243-2877

Law Enforcement News is published twice  
monthly (once monthly during July and  
August) by L.E.N. Inc. in conjunction with  
John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444  
West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019  
Subscription rates: \$18 per year (22 issues)  
Advertising rates available on request  
Telephone: (212) 489-3592, 3516 ISSN  
0364-1724



# Arlington sheriff boosts sign-language training

In an effort to improve communication between police and deaf people who interact with the criminal justice system, many law enforcement agencies are establishing programs to teach their officers the basics of sign language.

At the Arlington County, Va., Sheriff's Department, Sheriff James Gondles has hired a sign language instructor to conduct seminars for staff officers in the hand alphabet, emergency sign language and the special problems of the deaf.

Gondles said he decided to institute the program after he noticed problems between his deputies and deaf inmates of the Arlington County Jail. In the five years he has been sheriff, Gondles said Arlington has had three or four deaf inmates.

When deaf people are arrested, the department usually calls in an interpreter or communicates in writing, Gondles said. "We could

continue to do that, but I think this is a service we can always use."

## The "rubella bulge"

According to Earl Elkins, president of the Virginia chapter of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, a "rubella bulge" may be responsible for an increase in deaf people in the criminal justice system.

Between 1963 and 1965, an epidemic of rubella, or German measles, produced between 20,000 and 40,000 deaf babies, born to mothers who contracted the disease. These deafened children are now in their twenties, the age when they are most likely to be involved with crime.

"The trend we're seeing is a lot of young deaf people coming into the courts," Elkins said. "They're reaching that age when they're more prone to be in trouble with the law."

McCay Vernon, a forensic psychologist who has researched

the rubella epidemic and its effects, agreed. "It's partly a demographic problem of these people coming into the age where people commit crimes," he said.

In addition, the rubella virus often causes damage to brain tissues, resulting in behavior problems that could lead to crime. "It's well-established behaviorally that these people may have more trouble controlling their impulses," Vernon said.

Young deaf people often end up in court because they have been misunderstood by teachers or police. The Arlington seminars are aimed at showing officers how to avoid these misunderstandings.

Sign language instructor Bernadette Coughlin, who will be teaching the courses, said she will emphasize "general awareness of deaf people's needs and frustrations to try to make both parties less frustrated when a deaf person

is arrested."

Sheriff Gondles said his program reflects a societal trend toward accommodating handicapped people. "Our country —

and our county — has made more of an effort to make life accessible for the handicapped," he said. "That extends to the criminal justice system."

## Omaha reorganization plan runs into union problem

Continued from Page 3

Legislature had established that municipal police and fire departments were different from other government organizations because the supervisors and officers work together closely "on a perpetual emergency basis."

Having one bargaining unit for police and fire employees "promotes efficiency and willingness to work together," the judges said.

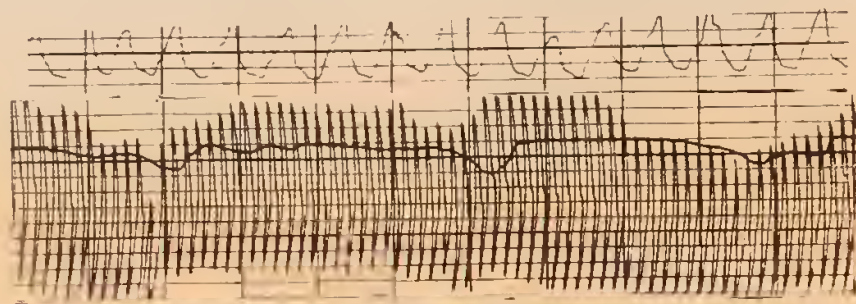
Police Capt. William Crawford said the judges' decision "just doesn't make any sense."

"Basically, there's a conflict between management, of which we're a part, and the rank and file," Crawford said. "How do you administer discipline?"

Crawford added that the union has provided attorneys to contest disciplinary action he has taken against officers. "I don't help pay the salary of a union official so he can attack me," he said.

City officials have not yet decided whether they will appeal the court decision to the Nebraska Supreme Court.

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## Troubled residents

Tennessee State Correction Commissioner Ernest Pellegrin gestures as he talks to angry, frightened residents of the Only area near Turney Center, one of the state's three top escape-prone prisons. Sandra Romans (r.) organized the meeting shortly after the July 1 breakout of three hardened convicts.

Wide World Photo

# Study spots flaws in UCR data

Continued from Page 1

with the research team. "With our current statistical system, it is not possible to say with any confidence that one police agency makes more arrests per officer than another," he said.

An audit of arrest statistics in four police departments visited by the researchers revealed a rate of error of greater than 10 percent in reported arrest statistics for almost every category of Part I offenses (homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft and arson).

Specifically, the researchers found that robbery arrest reports submitted to the UCR by one large West Coast city understated the actual total in the city's records by 12 percent. A small city in the Mountain States understated its total of robbery arrests by 12 percent. A medium-sized Northeast city reported 40 percent more robbery arrests than it had made, and a large Middle Atlantic city made 27 percent fewer such arrests than it reported to the FBI.

The report said the study "did not uncover evidence that police departments are intentionally misrepresenting their arrest data. . . . However, the substantial number of counting errors revealed by the study suggests that departments typically do not care enough about these data to confirm them."

"Weak" oversight agencies  
Most police departments sub-

mit their arrest statistics to a state agency, which passes the data on to the FBI for processing. The study found that "state UCR agencies allocate relatively little effort to regulating arrest statistics, and that the regulators themselves often fail to recall the UCR counting rules."

The report said the state agencies' strategies for assuring compliance with UCR standards are "weak," and result in "a fairly high rate of error in definitions used for counting arrests in local police departments."

The report suggests that "many violations in counting rules could be corrected by providing more resources to the regulatory system."

"If state UCR agencies had more personnel," the report said, "they could conduct more training programs and more audits, and ensure greater compliance with counting practices."

"Complex, ambiguous" rules

The Police Foundation study criticized the UCR system for its lack of clear and concise definitions and rules, saying that while police chiefs have been known to manipulate data to enhance their performance records, "a more important reason for violating crime and arrest counting rules. . . is the complexity and ambiguity of the rules themselves."

The report asserted that "since the primary purpose of the system was to count reported crimes. . . very little attention was

paid to the problem of defining and counting arrests."

In the latest edition of its annual crime report, the FBI acknowledged that the counting of arrests for such frequent offenses as drunkenness, vagrancy or disorderly conduct may differ from agency to agency.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics and the FBI are in the midst of conducting a major study designed to yield recommendations for improving the accuracy and usefulness of the UCR system. Preliminary recommendations are expected to be announced early next year.

Project director Eugene Poggio of Abt Associates in Cambridge, Mass., the private consulting firm that is handling the study, said that the Police Foundation report has "increased our interest in making sure that all the definitions in the UCR program are as clear and exact as possible."

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Katzman:

## Labor vs. management: Where's the beef?

By Marvin S. Katzman

More than 22 million Americans, including police officers, belong to labor organizations — a simple fact that has profound implications for management. However, labor organizations do not represent as distinct a problem in relationships for the department as conventional wisdom would have us believe.

It is well known that when people work together and share common experiences they tend to develop into a group and to acquire goals of their own. The goals may differ somewhat from the goals of the

total organization. These groups are usually informal, with informal leaders and unwritten rules and objectives. Sometimes, where there is a great deal of common occupational identification, as in law enforcement, employees form occupational associations. These groups tend to work in terms of labor relations along a common path. That is, they often begin for largely social reasons, then move on to aid members to advance themselves and the status of the occupation. Eventually, these organizations may begin to bargain directly with the

**'To managers, a new procedure may represent a cost saving, but to officers it may appear a threat.'**

employer for improved salaries, benefits and working conditions. The Fraternal Order of Police, for example, took on aspects of a bona fide labor organization when it decided to engage in collective bargaining.

The labor organization appears to management as an outside force with goals different from those of the department. But police departments have become accustomed to dealing with many outsiders, such as government officials who insist on investigations in special areas, contractors who work for the organization and countless others who penetrate a department's boundaries.

Management often argues that there are no real conflicts of interest between the rank and file and the department. Both stand to gain if effectiveness improves. This is often true, but the significant point is that the rank and file believe that there is a conflict of interest, say, between keeping the budget under control and fair wages. Although their overall interests may not always be in conflict, department members and management tend to see problems from different vantage points. To the manager, a new patrol procedure may represent a cost saving that will strengthen the department, but to the

patrol officers it may appear as a job threat.

Why do police department members join labor organizations? Some people offer oversimplified and unfounded explanations. The first is that the department has been foolish or selfish, or both. By providing unsatisfactory working conditions and salaries, by permitting supervisors to play favorites, management has actually encouraged its members to seek out a labor organization. Such conditions undoubtedly stimulate the growth of labor organizations. But what about the many well-managed departments that have been organized? What has motivated the members of these departments to join labor organizations?

Here is where a second explanation comes into play. Labor organizations, it says, must be the result of outside agitators and radicals, whose lies and deceit stir up an otherwise satisfied group of employees. This reason also is

Continued on Page 13

*Dr. Marvin S. Katzman is assistant professor of business administration at the George Washington University School of Government and Business Administration. He is also a graduate of the FBI National Academy.*

## Other Voices

*A survey of editorial views on criminal justice from the nation's newspapers*

### Juvenile justice

"Because of the nation's drive against crime, adult and juvenile lawbreakers have been snared in a web of tough new policies. The results generally have been pleasing. Occasionally, though, they've been deleterious. This is the situation with Florida's policy of trying certain serious juvenile offenders as adults. The program has succeeded in increasing the number of juveniles tried as adults, but otherwise it's an unqualified failure. Studies confirm that adult courts treat juveniles more leniently. They also fail to screen and monitor juveniles adequately, which mocks the principle of rehabilitation. Dade is fortunate that is has seen the destructive trend and begun to correct its course. A task force appointed by Gov. Bob Graham and headed by Juvenile Court Judge Seymour Gelber deserves credit for the fact-finding that formed the basis for this turn-around. The eyes of the nation are on Dade County. The community owes a debt of gratitude to Judge Gelber and the task force and to State Attorney Janet Reno. Their work affirms the notion that getting tough on young criminals means adopting firm but sensible policies and abandoning policies that in theory appear to be both but in practice are neither."

— *The Miami Herald*  
August 6, 1984

### Prison violence: state needs to maintain order

"Stern rules and an adequate number of guards will be needed to prevent violence within Texas prisons and to protect the safety of both guards and inmates. We hope the state's still-secret plan to maintain order, developed in the wake of recent prison disturbances, will be tough and effective. The Texas prison system is undergoing an extensive reorganization to improve its management and to abide by court orders calling for more humane treatment of inmates. Several new administrators have been appointed and some wardens and assistant wardens have been discharged, retired or reassigned. Also, the state corrections board has become much more active in overseeing prison operations and in seeking legislative approval of a larger guard staff, better pay for employees and other improvements. The inmates are apparently using this transition period to test the system, and corrections officials cannot afford to waste any time in developing and implementing a plan to deal with violent disturbances. While we expect the Texas Legislature to keep a watchful eye on the prison budget, we also expect the lawmakers to do whatever is necessary to help make the prison system tough, fair, humane — and safe."

— *The Dallas Times Herald*  
August 6, 1984

### Still questions over Baldwin

"King County Prosecuting Attorney Norm Maleng's decision not to prosecute the Seattle police officers who shot Robert Baldwin shuts the door on one phase of inquiry into the tragic event, but emphasizes the need to seek answers to related questions that remain unresolved. We accept Maleng's conclusion that he did not have enough evidence to bring criminal charges against any of the six officers who burst into Baldwin's apartment and killed him on March 28 with 21 shots in the back. Last month a district court inquest jury found that the officers had reason to fear for their lives and had used 'necessary force.' Maleng said his investigation showed 'there is insufficient evidence to justify homicide charges against any of the officers on the arrest team.' Given those findings, a trial would serve no purpose except to vent the angry feelings of those who believe otherwise. It is essential, however, that authorities vigorously pursue the other investigations under way to prevent anything like the double tragedy of the Raburn and Baldwin deaths happening again. As Maleng pointed out, 'The public inquest and investigation raised several serious administrative and policy questions regarding the actions of the Seattle Police Department.' Chief Patrick Fitzsimons has appointed a group of outside experts to examine how the department's emergency response team is organized, trained and equipped. If those experts recommend changes, Fitzsimons should make them."

— *The Seattle Post-Intelligencer*  
July 27, 1984

## Laurendi: It's time to give polygraph evidence its day in court

By Nat Laurendi

One of the biggest myths that has been fostered in the American judicial process and passed off on the American people is that a defendant does not have to prove his or her innocence and that the prosecutor has to prove the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. Bunk!

Ask any one of thousands of factually and totally innocent defendants about the ordeal they underwent to prove their innocence where they had no defense and were victims of mistaken identity or identified from police photographs or on the street.

As everyone knows, it is very difficult to prove a negative. It is much easier for a prosecutor to build a case against an innocent defendant, especially in eyewitness cases, because there is absolutely nothing a defendant can do. "He's the one" and that's it. Police and prosecutors work themselves into a frame of mind that he's guilty because of his past or similar misdeeds.

A guilty defendant knows what to defend against and is so prepared during a trial. The passage of time and memory lapses usually favor a guilty defendant.

Defense witnesses often do not want to get involved to help an innocent subject

because of the fear of cross-examination on the witness stand, or because they do not want to testify against the police and the establishment. Only those people close to the defendant do testify and their credibility and memory leave much to be desired. They are not believed in any way and appear to be lying on cross-examination. They are expected to lie, but sometimes may be honestly mistaken. Some defense witnesses have worse criminal records or are involved in illegal activity and cannot testify for the defense.

Polygraphists are utilized by police, defense attorneys, prosecutors or the courts to give an opinion as to the "truthfulness" or "deception" of a suspect or witness. The users are not interested in "science" or reliability. Did he do it or didn't he?

"Inconclusive" results are given for any number of reasons. A second

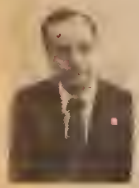
Continued on Page 13

*Nat Laurendi, director of the Polygraph Analysis Center of New York, served for 24 years with the New York City Police Department. Since 1962, he has testified and consulted in numerous hearings and trials as a polygraph expert.*



# Thinking twice about the crime/baby boom tie

The conventional wisdom has it that the encouraging decline in the crime rate during the past couple of years is due to the passing of the "baby boom." The reasoning is that since most



## Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

crimes are committed by people in the 14-to-24-year-old age bracket, and since their numbers have dropped by 9 percent in the last six years, the decrease in crime has naturally followed.

There's truth in that, but it's not the whole story, in the judgment of experts from the Bureau of Justice Statistics. BJS director Steven R. Schlesinger and deputy director Jeffrey L. Sedgwick wrote in a Wall Street Journal article that the relationship between the youthful population and crime rates is not so clear cut as is often assumed. They note that between 1960 and the mid-1970's, while the number of people in the 14-24 age group was increasing by 40 percent, the crime rate recorded by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) soared by 179 percent. The young, obviously, weren't the sole culprits.

Furthermore, Schlesinger and Sedgwick said that while the 14-to-24 age group was declining by 9 percent between 1978 and 1983, the National Crime Survey found crime decreasing by 18.2 percent — double the population drop of the young.

"Undoubtedly," the BJS leaders wrote, "demographics played a part in the recent decrease in crime rates, but their role in this can be overstated." Clearly they think it has been.

## Boston PD riled by tip effort

Continued from Page 3

they receive before turning them over to the police department, Watson said. "I expect we'll get the names and badge numbers of some narcotics agents who are out there making transactions, but we will be screening for that," she said. "Everything will be under surveillance and checked before an officer would be confronted."

Watson said the program has received great support from the community. "We've been getting calls from people thanking us for starting up the program, saying we're hitting it right on the mark. No one is opposing it except the Commissioner, and I think he's just angry because he wasn't consulted first. We didn't think he'd be that upset."

What other factors, then, can account for the drop in crime?

For one thing, they suggest, a slightly greater proportion of wrongdoers are being arrested now than a few years ago. In 1960, police reported a clearance rate of 26.1 percent for all UCR crimes, but by the early 80's that figure had declined by 6 percent. Since then, the clearance rate has stabilized and even shown a small increase.

Even more important in reducing crime, in the view of Schlesinger and Sedgwick, has been a small increase in the probability that a criminal will get a prison term. During the 60's, while the crime rate was rising steeply, the number of offenders convicted of UCR crimes who wound up in prison dropped from 18 to 6.2 percent. Throughout the 70's that figure hovered in the 6-7 percent range. In 1981 it rose to 8.1 percent and to 8.4 percent a year later. Unspectacular gains, perhaps, but significant after the long decline.

Schlesinger and Sedgwick concluded that while the lower numbers of 14-to-24-year-olds undoubtedly are a factor in the decrease in crime, so are the improving picture of clearances and the get-tough approach to senten-

cing by prosecutors and courts. But further improvement along these lines will be difficult because state and Federal prisons are jammed to the gunwales and many states have to depend on various early-release mechanisms to keep the supply and demand of prison space in balance. At first blush, the obvious answer is to build more prisons, but as the BJS leaders noted, no feasible construction program could keep up with demand.

So the question is: How can prison space best be utilized to further reduce crime? There are two schools of thought. One holds that the answer is to imprison career criminals, who account for most crimes, for longer periods. The other school advocates the deterrent theory — lock up a larger proportion of convicted criminals for short periods and then give them long probations. You can find support for either theory. One study has indicated that if recidivists were imprisoned for longer terms and first offenders spent less time behind bars, the prison population would drop by 5 percent and more importantly, the robbery rate would go down 15 percent. On the other hand, researchers at the National Academy of Sciences estimated

that the deterrent theory is three times as effective in reducing crime as the theory of incapacitating career criminals.

In any event, solving the prison-space crisis would have little effect on juvenile criminals because most of them are held in detention facilities rather than prison. In 1981, for example, half of all arrests for UCR index crimes were of offenders under the age of 20, but only 7 percent of the state prison populations and no one in Federal prisons was under that age.

Schlesinger and Sedgwick have performed a useful service in

disabusing the public and media of the idea that demographics is everything in the fluctuations in the crime rate. The problem is much more complex than a mere correlation between age and crime.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Township, Westwood P.O., NJ 07675.)

## Attention: Composite Artists

On October 15, 16 and 17, the New York City Police Department will sponsor a national professional conference on composite artistry. There will be no charge for the event, which will be held at New York's John Jay College of Criminal Justice.

Interested police artists are asked to reply to: New York City Police Department, 1 Police Plaza, Attn: Detective Frank Domingo, Artist Unit, Room 506C, New York, NY 10038-1497.

## Flashback



## 1955: On the beam

A New York City police officer tries to get the hang of a newfangled patrol car addition known as radar. These primitive-looking units were the first to be installed in NYPD cruisers, and came complete with a graphic recorder that provided a permanent record of the offending driver's speed. Each of the hulky radar devices was estimated to cost about \$1,200.

Wide World Photo



# Houston pay dispute spills over into First Amendment lawsuit

By Jennifer Browdy

A lawsuit spawned of a bitter wage-increase dispute between the city of Houston, Tex., and the Houston Police Patrolmen's Union (HPPU) has caused strained relations between management and the rank-and-file of the Houston Police Department.

The lawsuit, which is expected to go to trial this fall, seeks to do away with a new overtime policy instituted by Chief Lee P. Brown, which union leaders say infringes on their constitutional rights.

The overtime policy was established shortly after hundreds of police officers began taking turns picketing to protest Mayor Kathy Whitmire's proposal to give all city employees a 3 percent pay raise.

The union insists that it would need an 18 percent raise to bring its salaries to a competitive level, while a study ordered by Brown recommended a 15.5 percent increase — a figure HPPU president Bob Thomas said he would have been happy to settle for.

Since no concessions seemed to be forthcoming from Whitmire, the 1,900 members of the HPPU began picketing. Nine days after the picketing started, Brown approved an overtime policy that union leaders say is a deliberate attempt to prevent their protest.

The police forces officers to use



Brown

eight hours of their accumulated overtime when they picket, regardless of the amount of time they are actually off the job. Most people, Thomas said, picket for an hour or two a day — but under the new policy, they would have to use a full shift's worth of hours in overtime pay.

The lawsuit asks U.S. District Court Judge Ross Sterling to

issue a court order preventing Brown from enforcing a policy that would "prohibit and suppress the use of earned accumulated overtime for picketing, lawful assembly and speech." It also seeks \$50,000, to be awarded to the union if Sterling decides Brown's new policy is illegal.

Richard Cobb, the police union's attorney, said he is confident the suit will be decided in the union's favor.

"It's a very good case, with a lot of precedent established," he said. "There are many Federal cases that indicate that any kind of damper on First Amendment expression is taboo in this country."

Cobb asserted that Chief Brown had admitted he had instituted the policy "to keep these guys from picketing." Thomas concurred, saying the union has "a list of people who can testify on that."

Neither Brown nor department counsel Tim Jaines would comment on the lawsuit, but a department spokesman said the chief plans to stand by his policy.

It won't stop the picketing, though, according to Thomas.

"It's interrupted things a little, and morale is at an all-time low, but we're still going to keep protesting," Thomas said. "We have 600 officers who have volunteered to picket on their time off."



## Mass. violence

A riot-equipped police officer in Lawrence, Mass., subdued an unidentified man by placing a nightstick around his throat and placing him under arrest during the second night of racially-motivated rioting there last month.

Wide World Photo

## 'National Night Out' hailed as a crime-prevention success

By most accounts, the "National Night Out" on August 7 was a success. In 20 states across the country, between 9 and 10 P.M., people enthusiastically turned on their outside lights and sat out on their porches to proclaim their disgust with after-dark crime.

In Hamilton Township, N.J., police officer Emanuel Butera said his department received 75 percent fewer complaints of "rowdy groups or domestic violence."

Judy Yates, a crime prevention officer in Birmingham, Ala., said the crime vigil reduced the number of police calls around the city.

Groups in eight of Pittsburgh's residential districts took part in the event. "The people were enthusiastic. I was really amazed," said Bill Conway, community development director of the Neighborhood Centers Association.

Matt Peskin, director of the National Association of Town Watches, which organized the event, said participation did not reach the hoped-for 10 million Americans, but was nevertheless significant. "I think it went well," he said.

Peskin said the idea for "National Night Out" came in part from the movie "Network," in which an aging television newsman leads thousands of peo-



Wynnewood, Pa., residents Joe Fiaher (l.), his wife Joie (c.) and their neighbor Gremmie Jackson sit on the Fiaher's front porch during the recent "National Night Out."

Wide World Photo

ple in screaming out their windows, "I'm mad as hell and I'm not going to take it anymore!"

If the event is repeated, Peskin said, it might be started earlier than 9 P.M.

Rapid City, S.D., Police Chief Tom Hennies was pleased with the program. "National Night Out is a relatively simple and in-

expensive way to get neighbors everywhere thinking about crime prevention — at least for one hour," he said.

"It was citizens reclaiming their streets," said Falls Church, Va., police officer Joe Ricciuto, a dispatcher. "It was pretty quiet all that time here, so maybe there's something to say for it."

## Rep. Hughes, NRA at odds on ammo bill

Continued from Page 1

dealers' shelves." Another difference lies in the definition of the ammunition. The Administration proposal defines armor-piercing bullets as "solid projectiles or projectile cores constructed from tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, beryllium, copper or depleted uranium." The Hughes amendment adds to this definition the phrase "or bullets of any substantially similar composition."

The reason for the change, a Hughes aide said, is to close a loophole in the law that could allow the exemption of bullets that contain trace elements of a metal not included in the legal definition. The Administration's bill, Hughes said, "might not even ban the KTW bullets, which all agree are armor-piercing," because KTW bullets include trace metals.

The Hughes amendment would give the Secretary of the Treasury the final decision as to which bullets should be included in the ban. A spokesman for Hughes said this provision was added so that if by some chance legitimate ammunition fell within reach of the bill, there would still be a way to act on behalf of sportsmen and legitimate gun users.

The National Rifle Association looks at it differently.

"That's giving arbitrary and unfettered power to the Secretary of the Treasury to ban any form of ammunition," said Andrew Kendzie, an NRA spokesman. "In our opinion, broad law inevitably leads to bad law enforcement."

Kendzie said the Administration proposal does in fact do more than codify voluntary agreements between government and industry, because it also adds muscle in the form of a felony penalty for breaking the law. "That should act as a criminal deterrent," he said, maintaining that the Hughes amendments were unnecessary.

"Hughes has thrown a monkey wrench into the process," Kendzie said. "If the bill doesn't pass, he has only himself to blame."

The IACP, which initially supported the Administration proposal, has now taken a fence-sitting tack. Spokesman Bill Somers said that at this point the IACP is "simply interested in getting something passed."

"It's turned into a real political battle, with a lot of egos involved," he said. "The NRA carries a lot of clout. We agree with Hughes that the sale, as well as the manufacture, of the armor-piercing bullets should be restricted. We're not against either version of the bill — we just want to see something passed."

Hughes said he was disappointed by the NRA's stance against his amendments, but predicted that Congress would agree with him that the Administration bill "accomplishes next to nothing."

"I believe Congress will pass my bill by an overwhelming margin," Hughes said. "There are not many members of Congress who oppose bills that protect police officers."



# Criminal Justice Library

We read and review:

## CJ research: reading between the lines

Crime and Justice: An Annual Review of Research, Vol. 5. Edited by Michael Tonry and Norval Morris. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1983. 310 pp.

By Raymond G. Kessler  
Consultant,  
El Paso, Texas

This anthology is the fifth in an annual series of commissioned essays on what the editors deem to be important developments or issues in criminal justice. Only some of the highlights of each article are presented below.

A review of the research on incapacitation suggests that current collective (categorical or aggregate) strategies result in crime reductions of 10-20 percent and must be weighed against such problems as prison overcrowding and false positives. There is also a thorough and insightful discussion of the various methodological problems involved in incapacitation research. This article is the most technical and one

of the longest (77 pp.) in the book. It is, however, the only one likely to cause problems for the general reader.

Prison labor and industries are the subject of the second contribution. It is argued that economic forces alone cannot explain the rise and fall of prison industries. Some of the opposition has also come from progressives who fear that prison labor will interfere with rehabilitation. Another factor has been the "Principle of Less Eligibility," which holds, essentially, that the convict should always be less better off than the lowest paid honest, free world laborer. Finally, this author argues that barriers to prison labor can be reasonably surmounted, and that such labor can be made to contribute to rehabilitation. He recommends a Federal program to help revitalize state prison industries.

Female prisons and prisoners have received little attention from criminal justice historians, and the next selection makes a significant contribution to this

area of study. In general, correctional theory and practice for females has gone through three stages. In the period 1790-1870, a custodial model dominated, and women's penal units were similar to male units, except that female inmates often received inferior care. In the second stage, (1870-1935), the women's reformatory and paternalistic theories about "feminine nature" dominated. Differential treatment for women became institutionalized during this period. Since 1935 no distinctive model has become dominant, although a new type, the "campus" model, has arisen. Differential treatment has come under attack, but due to economic considerations and prison overcrowding, equal treatment for female inmates is likely to persist into the foreseeable future.

Next comes an attempt to summarize our knowledge about sex offenses, offenders and victims. The authors note, for instance, that the rate of attempted and completed forcible rape is 18 times higher in the U.S. than in

England and Wales. Some of the conclusions are interesting if not powerful. For instance, it is not true that the average homosexual is a greater risk to children than the average heterosexual, and that in the majority of cases of short-term casual sexual contact between children and adults, there are no long-term deleterious effects on the children. In general, it seems that we know very little about the causes of sexual deviance or how to provide treatment that will be effective in the long run.

The final third of the book is devoted to overviews of criminological research in five nations. (The introduction contains a brief discussion of the situation in the U.S.). Unfortunately, the authors of each section do not always address the same issues, making some comparisons difficult if not impossible.

In Australia there are a relatively small number of scholars engaged in teaching or research in criminology, and in the last five years there has been a decline in the strength of most of

the centers of such research. Further, there is no reason to expect increased funding for research on crime and criminal justice in the future. The current research emphasis is on sentencing, crime trends, victimization, corporate crime and correctional statistics.

Canada has seven university criminology research centers as well as private and governmental research agencies. The largest single portion of research is done by the Solicitor General of Canada, who is responsible for penitentiaries, parole and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Most of the research is short-term policy oriented and victims of crime seems to be the currently dominant research topic.

The main source of funding and the primary employer for research on crime in Great Britain is the government, and most of the studies are of the pragmatic, policy-oriented type rather than the theoretical. Both characteristics have been strongly criticized by Britain's radical criminologists. While continental

Continued on Page 12

## 'Just Deserts' adds Aussie flavor to U.S. criminal justice menu

Just Deserts for the Mad. By Ivan Potas. Phillip, Australian Capital Territory: Australian Institute of Criminology, 1982. 221 pp.

By Martin D. Schwartz  
Department of Sociology  
University of Kentucky

Given the length of time that American law has been separated from English law, one of the facts that most impress students of comparative justice systems is the extent to which British Commonwealth countries have justice systems which essentially mirror our own. Considering the emphasis in our own legal education on how American justice is firmly rooted in our unique Constitution and Bill of Rights, it is most interesting to observe that courts in most of the English-speaking world have come to similar conclusions about the dictates of justice as have our own judges.

Thus, on one level there is some relevance for the American reader in this description of the problems of the criminal justice and mental health systems in dealing with the criminal culpability of the mentally ill. The issues are essentially the same in Australia and America, the proposed solutions are essentially the same, and even the legal frameworks share more than they differ.

Unfortunately, however, given the origins and intent of this book, there are serious questions

as to its real utility for the American reader, except perhaps for the student of comparative justice. This book began as a project to produce working papers for the Australian Law Reform Commission, and grew into a publication of the Australian Institute of Criminology. Potas, a law professor at Australian National University, takes on a task here of examining Australian problems in mental health and the criminal law, especially those which effect the Australian Capital Territory.

Besides the obvious question of how many American readers are particularly interested in a comparison of the provisions of legislation in Queensland versus Tasmania, there is the additional problem that many of the issues highlighted in this book have been dealt with by American courts. For example, one central point is the firm belief of the author that a person sentenced to prison on a criminal charge, but later determined to be suffering from a mental illness, should never be kept in the state's custody beyond the original time sentenced, unless he or she has been adjudicated as mentally ill under the same provisions of involuntary civil commitment used for all members of society. While this might remain an important Australian issue, the U.S. Supreme Court, in *Baxstrom v. Herald* (1966), settled this issue here in exactly the manner Potas wishes. Further, it is a general

rule in this country that persons civilly committed to a mental hospital without a criminal conviction cannot be sent for "safe custody" to prison facilities. This evidently remains a major problem in Australia. Finally, in *Jackson v. Indiana* (1971), the Court made a firm start in dealing with Potas's concern that there should be a limit to how long an incompetent accused may be held (although some states have made imaginative efforts to duck the impact of this ruling).

The major issue identified by this book which is as relevant for the U.S. as it is in Australia is the lack of sentencing options available to judges who find that a defendant has enough criminal responsibility to be convicted of a crime, but who is nevertheless mentally ill and in need of treatment. Prisons generally do not have the facilities or staff to provide much treatment. The suggested solution in this book is not terribly far removed from recent legislation in Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, where a new category of "guilty but mentally ill" has been created (in addition to the usual "not guilty by reason of insanity"). Here, the person would receive the same incarceration sentence for the offense as he or she would receive if not mentally ill, to be served in a prison, but the department of corrections would be mandated to provide psychiatric treatment.

While there are some good

Continued on Page 12



## Runaways and Non-Runaways in an American Suburb:

### An Exploratory Study of Adolescent and Parental Coping

By Albert R. Roberts,  
University of New Haven

"Refreshingly concrete and practical"

From the introduction by Albert S. Alissi

Published by The John Jay Press, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019.

\$3.50 (pb)



# Ups and downs, ins and outs of French policing

The Police of France.  
By Philip John Stead.  
New York: MacMillan Publishing  
Company, 1983.

By George T. Felkenes  
Chairman, Department of  
Criminal Justice  
Claremont Graduate School

"The Police of France" explores the history, organization and administration of the French police service, in reality a relatively little known police system in Europe. (For example, the police of France has probably existed as a professional body of public security officers longer than any other police force in Europe.) Professor Stead has put together an entirely fascinating and readable history and analysis of the French police. He traces the police organization through monarchies and empires, revolutions and quietude, tyranny and democracy, to its present position as one of the free world's most

controversial and quite likely most powerful major police systems.

The police of France are a national police force, which to many on this side of the Atlantic conjures up apprehension and distrust. The possibility of police excesses at the instigation of the French Government has never inspired the level of fear that the Gestapo or the KGB engender both inside and outside of their respective borders. The potential for abuse has not risen beyond just that — potential.

French police differ markedly from the relatively new police organizations in the United States and Great Britain. The ancestors of the modern French police date back to the Middle Ages. The police of France stand for the authority of the state of France in a way that no police official in England or America stands for the Federal and national government. In effect, the French police mirror the evolu-

tion of France as a leading world power.

In this book, Stead presents a lucid and detailed account of the development of a police system through centuries of turbulent French history. He traces its growth from the "ancien regime" through the French Revolution, the Napoleonic era, the political upheavals and wars of the 19th and 20th centuries, up to the election of the current French President, Francois Mitterand.

Aside from a historical narrative, there is great detail regarding the organization and administration of the French police system. After reviewing the growth of the two main police organizations, the "Gendarmerie Nationale" (its military arm, with more than 80,000 personnel) and the "Police Nationale," (the civil arm, with approximately 108,000 personnel), the last part of the book analyzes the French police within the context of the contemporary French government. Stead skillfully reviews and critiques the magnificent professionalism of the police during the 1968 riots that shook the very

core of Charles De Gaulle's government. Without the police service's steadfast determination and highly professional organization, the course of recent French history would not have been as it is. Throughout this book are interspersed excerpts of contemporary writings to bring both historical events and contemporary happenings to life.

The French criminal justice system is covered in some detail by Stead. For the American reader, he takes a great deal of pain to explain the differences and similarities between the processes in each country. By providing a step-by-step description of the stages of a serious offense, from the commission to the verdict and sentencing, one can appreciate the operation of the two criminal justice systems.

Finally, the author sets forth in some detail the qualifications for entering into a police career in France. Perhaps we in this country could learn something in recruitment, promotion, training and education of police leaders. The French practice of permitting entry into different police func-

tions, such as recruitment of investigators or higher level managers from outside of the traditional police organization, is especially interesting and thought-provoking for the reader.

Overall, this is a very valuable addition to the police literature. Professor Stead is to be commended for a scholarly yet lucid explanation of the functioning and history of a very complex system of police.

## Crime tops list of public worries

To the surprise of at least Federal official, crime and drug enforcement top the list of public concerns, according to a recent poll conducted by Roper Reports.

Eighty-four percent of those surveyed for the poll said they felt crime and drugs should be the top priority for government.

"It surprises me that the public has focused on the issue," said Francis M. Mullen, head of the Drug Enforcement Administration. "That's the type of focus we need in the Congress and Administration."

## Reading between the lines of criminal justice research

Continued from Page 11

scholars have been extremely interested in "political crime," the topic receives little attention in the United States. Some of the topics getting increased attention are criminal justice history, police, crime prevention and comparative criminal justice.

In the Netherlands, as in Britain, the research effort is dominated by the government. Unlike Britain, however, criminology in the Netherlands has traditionally been theoretical and non-empirical. Lately, however, there has been an increased interest in empirical, policy-oriented research. Although it is a relatively small country, the Netherlands has eight criminological institutes. (Some reduction in this number may be forthcoming, however.) Dutch researchers are heavily influenced by radical criminology and American sociology, especially interaction and labeling

perspectives.

Criminology was slow to develop in West Germany but can now be described as a "maturing" academic specialty. In the past, research was dominated by legal and medical perspectives but social science now predominates. Compared to other industrialized nations, there are relatively few resources devoted to criminology.

This book, and this series of books generally, provides a valuable source of attempts to summarize our knowledge and thinking about criminal justice issues. Although the volume is informative, the general reader and police officer would probably not find it very interesting. It seems written primarily for researchers and academicians, although many of the articles will undoubtedly find their way into the footnotes and bibliographies of numerous undergraduate and graduate papers.

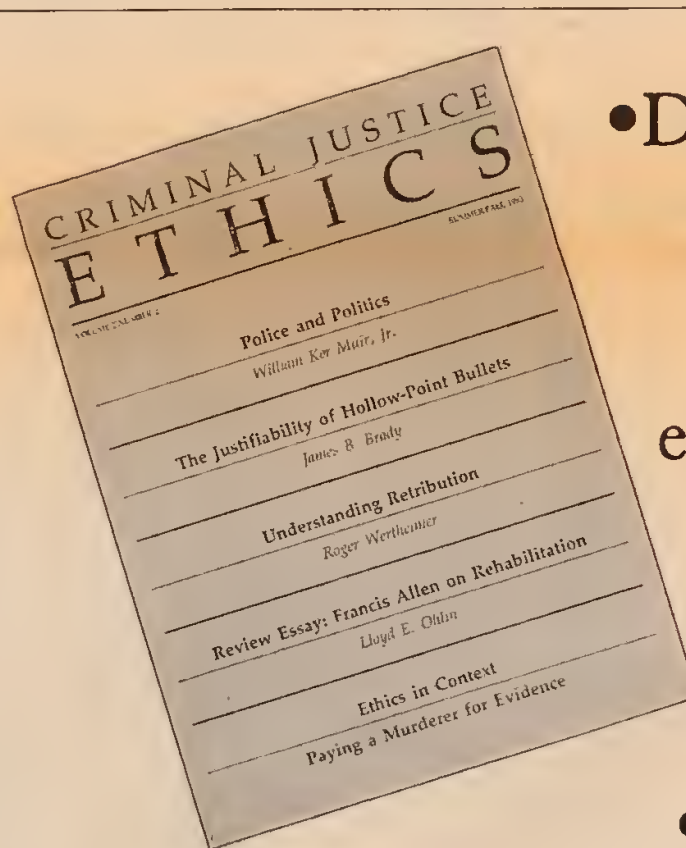
## A dose of Down Under added to insanity debate

Continued from Page 11

discussions of a number of related issues in this book, the plain fact that it is written for an Australian audience concerned with Australian law makes it difficult to recommend for American readers. The particular problems in Australia of some elderly Colonial laws still rummaging about, the fact that the Capital Territory still uses some old New South Wales laws, and the validity of English precedent in their judicial system, all makes a good deal of this work irrelevant and confusing for an American not

familiar with that system.

Of course, discussions on the relevance of the just deserts model to issues of mental illness are useful in America. However, the U.S. reader would be much better advised to look for Norval Morris's "Madness and the Criminal Law" (1982). This brilliant recent work is not only a classic on madness, but an important statement on just deserts. While it takes a position opposite to Potas's, and is thus a good comparison, it is by miles the preferred work.



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# Katzman: Smoothing out labor relations

Continued from Page 8

an oversimplification. To be sure, professional organizers from outside have a great deal to do with bringing people into the labor organization fold. And they often make use of strategically located insiders who are willing to take on the task of agitating for a new labor organization. But this is only a small part of the total explanation, as will be seen below.

Most people want to increase their income, even those who work in top paying jobs. Few individuals believe their jobs are perfect. In the United States, the greatest growth period of police labor organizations coincided with a rapidly rising income level for police department members. Whether the labor organizations have really obtained higher wages and better pension, insurance and other benefits for their members, or whether these would have come anyway through normal economic and social processes, is not the point. The point is that an impressive number of police department members believe that labor organizations are responsible for improving their economic lot. Certainly they realize that the bargaining power of the individual member is not very great. He or she can accept the salary the department offers, or look for a job elsewhere. Through the strength of a number of members in a labor organization the economic clout becomes important.

In our society, many of us are unhappy when we are completely dependent on someone else for the satisfaction of our needs. This occurs even when that someone else is very good, as many law enforcement managements have been, and provides a good salary, steady employment and desirable working conditions. This applies to department members who are

often uneasy because they have no power to control the benefits received or have no say in other matters which are related to their satisfaction at work. In fact, management makes matters worse by emphasizing how much it has given its members, that is, benefits provided at the discretion of the department, not offered because they had to be.

In small departments, management is often able to maintain close relations with its members; the chief may even know each person by name. But as departments grow bigger, such communications often break down. In a large department the individual's sense of dependency and lack of control over what happens can be very great.

Many police department members feel, as far as the department is concerned, they are nothing more than badge numbers. Though many would not want the responsibility of management, they would like greater opportunity to express themselves. In part, this justifies the desire to complain when hurt. But more important, as individuals we all have a need to express our point of view, not just to get more for ourselves, but to enjoy the feeling of being a whole person instead of a pair of hired hands.

Despite the existence of an appeals procedure, most people feel that without a labor organization they have no means of safely going over the head of their supervisor with a problem. After all, they must rely on the supervisor to do many things for them. There are a hundred and one ways in which a supervisor can make their working life unpleasant and unrewarding. Discretion is frequently the better part of valor. When the supervisor says no, most of us accept it as final.

The feeling of helplessness is particularly acute when the immediate supervisor is unsympathetic to employee demands, either because he has no decision-making authority of his own, or because he has a natural unwillingness to reverse his own decisions. If only the employee could gain access to higher levels of the department, members reason, they would be able to find someone with the authority to satisfy their requests. The labor organization promises members an opportunity to protest inequities, to believe that if something goes wrong they will be heard. The labor organization offers a direct road to participation, for its leaders have access to the top decision-making levels of the department.

It should be emphasized that even with a labor organization, management continues to make the most of the personnel decisions such as who shall be hired, disciplined, promoted, given a pay increase, have their working conditions improved, and so forth. Very few decisions are made jointly. But after a manager takes action, the labor organization can challenge the decision and file a grievance claiming that management is acting in violation of the contract or of past procedure.

To the management that is willing to explore new techniques, the introduction of a labor organization to a department need not be a catastrophe. The labor organization can actually help management improve employee relations.

Labor relations involve a problem that every business or public agency must face, whether or not its employees are organized — the problem of adjusting the needs of the organization. Without a labor organization, employees may find

other means of protesting what they think is unfair. Slowdowns, sabotage, or quitting are methods of expressing their protest. The labor organization provides a peaceful means of resolving such disputes or differences in a way that will maintain productivity and keep the work force intact.

Managers who are sensitive to human relations prefer to obtain group agreement before initiating changes to work procedure. Rather than deal with a large number of individuals with diverse points of view, they realize that it is far more efficient to sit down with a responsible union leader. The leader is the single spokesman who presumably represents the unified opinion of the entire work group and can subsequently sell his analysis to the group. In a sense, strong local labor organizations are a guarantee that agreement will be honored.

Some managers believe that labor organizations create trouble because they bring to the surface vaguely felt dissatisfactions and even magnify those problems. Perhaps they are merely identifying and dramatizing trouble that is already present. In this regard, labor organizations can help keep discontent in bounds and channel it, so it can be dealt with in an orderly fashion.

Successful managers learn that if they consult a labor organization before introducing changes in working conditions there will be much less friction. The department should make the first move to involve the labor organization when there is a need to clear up potential trouble areas. Union or association officials are typically active people who want to keep busy. If they can be included in the decision-making process, they are less likely to seek out prob-

lems and grievances.

The chances of converting hostility-ridden, destructive labor relations into a constructive pattern depend largely on the manager's ability to adapt to the existence of the labor organization. When a labor organization is first established, the manager may have difficulty dealing with subordinates who can speak to him as equals. At the outset, he needs to distinguish between the outspoken rabble-rouser and the genuine informal group leader.

The manager should recognize that most police department members experience no serious conflict between loyalty to the labor organization and loyalty to management. In regard to the former it is a sort of insurance program to protect them against future contingencies. The latter is a source of jobs and economic well-being. The manager who rejects or becomes suspicious of everyone voicing pro-union or pro-association sentiments can alienate a number of very capable department members who, if they are accorded responsibility and trust, might identify themselves with the department.

Thus, as time passes, the labor organization abandons its role as a competitor for the loyalty of the department members. It takes on the role of a watchman who calls "halt" when a department representative makes a mistake, but who also keeps the rank-and-file within the bounds of legal decisions and past practices. In some department, this evolutionary process advances to the point where the labor organization becomes a genuine collaborator, sharing with management the problems of improving efficiency and productivity.

## Laurendi: Polygraph evidence in the courts

Continued from Page 8

polygraphist may be in conflict with another polygraphist and does not want to tangle. The second polygraphist may not desire to disagree with a former instructor or student and thus will render an "inconclusive" opinion after re-testing. It's a cop-out.

Some polygraphists may give rhetorical or fence-straddling opinions, because of the severity of the case. These comments are deliberately confusing and misleading leaving the matter up in the air, citing "unresolved responses." Another cop-out.

Notwithstanding, it is an awesome and tremendous responsibility to be a polygraphist, whether in the private field, law enforcement or governmental sector, unless that individual polygraphist has an ego as large as Georgia watermelon.

Yet, polygraph testing in civil

and criminal cases is now as routine as fingerprinting and other accepted forensic evidence. In view of all the dollar input and use of the polygraph by countless Federal, state and local enforcement agencies who daily rely upon polygraph results to decide courses of action, to dismiss or file charges, it is time for polygraph testimony, as opinion evidence, to be heard by triers of fact in trial and non-jury trial in special cases, over objection.

Since a great deal of input has been made by many scholars here and abroad, by the U.S. Government, by law enforcement, public defenders offices and private agencies, it is this writer's "expert opinion" that polygraph testimony should be accepted in limited selected cases either by a grand jury, trial jury, or hearing officers.



## Arresting child abuse

Jesus Torres (2nd left) and Herminia Albo (2nd right), employees at a New York day-care center run by the Puerto Rican Association for Community Affairs Inc., are led off to be booked on charges of sexually abusing at least 10 youngsters at the Bronx facility. The molestation scandal has sent shock waves up through the ranks of the city administration, with one department chief resigning.

Wide World Photo



# Jobs

**State Traffic Officer (Female).** The California Highway Patrol is accepting applications on a continuous basis for female officers.

Applicants must be 20 to 31 years of age (21 by date of appointment), with high school diploma or equivalent (GED or 12 semester units of college). Applicants must possess a valid California driver's license by date of appointment, have vision no less than 20/40 uncorrected, correctable to 20/20 in each eye, along with full color vision and no deficiencies. Height and weight must be proportionate, with height not more than 6 feet 6 inches. In addition, applicants must be U.S. citizens and have no felony convictions.

Selection process will include a written exam, oral interview, physical performance test, medical exam (CHP-paid), and a comprehensive background investigation. Successful applicants are assigned to a comprehensive 20-to-21 week training program at the California Highway Patrol Academy in Sacramento.

Salary is \$1,872 per month during training, and \$1,930 to \$2,338 per month after academy graduation. Benefits include yearly uniform allowance, two weeks vacation per year, 11 paid holidays per year, 12 annual sick days, time and a half for overtime after eight hours, retirement at age 50 with 20 years of service, and health, life and dental insurance.

For further information, contact: Sandy Schneider or Walt

**Bilingual Police Officers.** The city of San Jose, Calif., is seeking police officer candidates who are fluent in both English and Spanish.

In addition to Spanish fluency, applicants must be between 21 and 35 years of age, be a U.S. citizen or permanent resident, possess 60 college semester units

or 90 quarter units, and have vision of at least 20/50, correctable to 20/20.

Salary is \$25,893 to \$31,473 after four years, plus five percent for intermediate POST certificate and additional two and one-half percent for advanced POST certificate. Officers work a four-day, 40-hour week. Equipment is provided, along with \$400 yearly uniform allowance and paid medical and dental plans.

A three-day out-of-town selection process is available to applicants residing more than 100 miles from San Jose. Address all inquiries to: San Jose Police Dept., Recruiting Unit, P.O. Box 270, San Jose, CA 95103-0270. Telephone: (408) 277-4951.

**Police Officers.** The City of Portland, Ore., is recruiting police officers on a continuous basis.

Applicants must have completed 90 term hours (60 semester hours) of study at an accredited college or university, must be 21 years of age by the date of appointment, and must be U.S. citizens. Those candidates receiving a passing grade on the written examination (which will assess the skills, knowledge, abilities and personal attributes required for performance of the job of entry-level police officer) must possess or be able to obtain an Oregon driver's license, and meet all applicable physical and personal character requirements.

Information about exam scheduling and applicant procedures may be obtained from: City of Portland Civil Service Board, 1220 S.W. 5th Avenue, Room 170, Portland, OR 97204. Telephone: (503) 248-4352.

**Police Officers (Lateral Entry).** The city of Bellevue, Wash., a community of 75,000 with a police department consisting of 111 sworn officers, is seeking experienced law enforcement officers.

Applicants must be at least 21 years of age, and have a minimum of 12 months experience as a sworn, full-time municipal or county police officer, with at least two years of college.

Salary range is \$1,851 to \$2,226 per month, depending on work background. Top step pay is \$2,372 per month. Benefits include excellent medical, dental and retirement plans; 11 paid holidays and 13 vacation days to start. All uniforms and equipment are provided by the city.

To apply, write to: Personnel Department, City of Bellevue, P.O. Box 1768, Bellevue, WA 98009. Direct telephone inquiries to Lieut. J.D. Egan, at (206) 455-7854.

**Criminal Justice Faculty.** The Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections at Southern Illinois University has an opening at the assistant professor level.

Responsibilities of the position include teaching courses that may include law enforcement administration and management, criminal investigation, criminal justice systems, administrative policy and research and evaluation. Other duties include serving on thesis committees and engaging in independent research; publishing articles in refereed journals; participating in the development of grants.

Qualifications include a doctorate in a discipline directly related to criminal/juvenile justice. ABD's will be considered. Candidates should also show demonstrated performance in teaching and research.

Effective date of employment is spring or fall semester of 1985. Salary is negotiable depending on background, training and experience. Deadline for application is October 12, 1984. To apply, contact: Dr. Nanci Wilson, Search Committee Chairman, Center for

the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901. Tel.: (618) 453-5701. An equal opportunity employer.

**Police Officer.** Nantucket Island, Mass., is currently accepting applications for police officer candidates. The police department serves a community of 10,000.

Applicants must pass a general intelligence exam and agility test, and must also undergo an oral interview. All applicants must be U.S. citizens, at least 21 years of age, must possess a high school diploma or the equivalent, be of good moral character and have no criminal history.

Salary is \$15,250 per year, with incentive money paid for education.

Address inquiries to: Randolph P. Norris, Chief of Police, South Water Street, Nantucket, MA 02556.

**Patrol Officer.** Morganfield, Ky., a community of approximately 4,000, is seeking applicants for the position of patrolman.

Applicants must be at least 21 years old, possess high school diploma or the equivalent, have vision correctable to 20/20, and be U.S. citizens of good moral character.

All candidates must successfully complete a written exam, oral interview and background investigation. Annual salary starts at \$11,000, with \$3,500 maximum annual incentive paid for education and training. Benefits include city-paid life, health, hospitalization and disability insurance; retirement program, seven paid holidays, and sick leave.

Inquiries and applications should be directed to: Col. E. G. Wilson, Chief of Police, Morganfield Police Department, 118 E. Main Street, Morganfield, KY 42437. Closing date for applications is November 1, 1984.

**Police Officers.** Oklahoma City invites applications from persons wishing to become police officers. The police department serves a population of approximately 375,000.

Candidates must be at least 21 years old, with height proportionate to weight, vision of at least 20/70 correctable to 20/20, possess a high school diploma or the equivalent, and be U.S. citizens of good moral character with no criminal history.

Accepted applicants must pass one written and comprehension test and two personality inventories. Candidates must also undergo a polygraph exam and oral interview.

Starting salary is \$14,500 per year with paid higher education incentives.

To obtain further information or to apply, write: Recruiting Officer, Oklahoma City Police Department, 800 N. Portland, Oklahoma City, OK 73107.

**Research Position.** The American Prosecutors Research Institute, a nonprofit criminal

justice organization, is seeking qualified candidates to fill two openings.

The institute is seeking a vice president for planning and development, whose duties will include developing a funding strategy aimed at private and governmental sources. Applicants must have a working knowledge of the criminal justice system and a strong background in development. Some public relations experience is preferred. Salary is commensurate with proven abilities.

The institute is also seeking to fill the position of director of its Criminal Justice Resource Center. The position requires an individual with a thorough knowledge of the criminal justice system, strong writing ability and organizational skills. The duties of the position include supervising staff attorneys and researchers, evaluating computer systems that bear on the prosecutorial function, and preparing articles on subjects of importance to prosecutors. Salary is commensurate with experience.

To apply, send resume, salary history and references to: American Prosecutors Research Institute, 708 Pendleton Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. Tel.: (703) 549-9222. Deadline for applications for both positions is September 7.

**Apprentice Police Officer.** The Dallas, Tex., Police Department is seeking new recruits.

Applicants must be at least 19½ years old, have vision of at least 20/100 correctable to 20/20, and have completed 45 semester hours of college with a grade point average of "C" or better. In addition, all applicants must be U.S. citizens of good moral character, and have a stable background with no felony convictions.

Salary is \$21,060 to \$22,260 depending upon education. Among the fringe benefits are periodic pay raises through the seventh year of service; educational incentives; longevity pay; eight paid holidays; 12 annual sick days; 12 or more days vacation, depending upon seniority; retirement plan; major medical and life insurance, and uniforms provided by the department.

Applicants must successfully complete physical fitness test, psychological, polygraph and medical examinations. In addition, recruits undergo an academy training program of approximately 680 hours.

Inquiries should be directed to Dallas Police Department, Police Personnel Division, 2014 Main Street, Room 201, Dallas, TX 75201. Tel.: (214) 670-4407. Out-of-state calls: 1-800-527-2948.

## Executive Assistant.

New York City, law enforcement field. Must be able occasionally to attend out-of-town meetings. \$40,000 plus benefits. Reply to Law Enforcement News, Dept. SM-984.

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Ann Arbor, MI 48106  
USA

30-32 Mortimer Street  
Dept. PR  
London W1N 7RA  
England



# Upcoming Events

## OCTOBER

1-3. **Financial Modeling for the Police Budget Officer.** Sponsored by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$325.

1-5. **Basic Hostage Negotiation Workshop.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$385.

1-12. **Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.

1-12. **Police Motorcycle Instructor.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$1,000.

2. **Commercial Vehicle Theft.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$75, day class; \$40, night class.

2-3. **Street Survival Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in San Antonio, Tex. Fee: \$65.

6-8. **Defensive Tactics Workshop.** Sponsored by Smith & Wesson Academy in conjunction with the Justice System Training Association. To be held in Springfield, Mass.

7-10. **10th Annual North American Victim Assistance Conference.** Presented by The National Organization for Victim Assistance. To be held in Des Moines, Iowa.

7-12. **Fourth Annual Police Planners' Conference.** Sponsored by the National Association of Police Planners in conjunction with the Houston Police Department. To be held in Houston. Registration fee: \$195, members; \$215, non-members.

8-12. **Stress Awareness and Resolution.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg.

8-12. **Police Traffic Radar Instructor Training.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$385.

8-12. **Vehicle Dynamics.** Sponsored by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$250.

8-12. **Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College.

8-19. **Crime Prevention Technology and Programming.** Sponsored by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$550.

9-11, 16. **Basic Police Photography.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$200.

10. **Television & Police Training: The State of the Art in Video Applications.** Presented by Webb Consultants Inc. To be held in Philadelphia. Fee: \$100.

11. **Stress Management.** Sponsored by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$38.

12. **First Annual Justice, Safety and Loss Prevention Conference.** Presented by the Eastern Kentucky University. To be held in Richmond, Ky.

12-February 6. **Law Enforcement Reserve Officer, Level I.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College.

15. **Legal Update for Law Enforcement Officers.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$35.

15-16. **Inadequate Protection: The Legal Responsibility of the Security Executive.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$495.

15-19. **Crime Scene Technology.** Presented by Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories. Fee: \$300.

15-19. **Field Training Officers Program.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.

15-19. **Homicide: Injury and Death Investigation.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg.

15-26. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$650.

15-26. **Criminal Intelligence Analysis.** Sponsored by ANACAPA Sciences Inc. Co-sponsored by the Texas Department of Public Safety. To be held in Austin, Tex.

15-26. **Supervision of Police Personnel.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

15-November 8. **School of Police Supervision.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Fee: \$550.

16-18. **Enhanced Performance.** Presented by Lifestyle Management Associates Inc. To be held in Hilton Head, S.C. Fee: \$495.

17-18. **Aircraft Security.** Presented by

Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$350.

17-18. **Sexual and Child Abuse.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$130.

19. **Violence in Health Care.** Presented by Lifestyle Management Associates Inc. To be held in Savannah, Ga. Fee: \$135.

20-25. **91st Annual Conference.** Sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Salt Lake City. Registration fee: \$75, members.

21-25. **17th Annual Crime School.** Sponsored by the Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association. To be held in Springfield, Mass.

22-24. **Retail Security Seminar.** Sponsored by Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$250.

22-25. **Latent Finger Prints.** Sponsored by Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories. Fee: \$395.

22-26. **Police Budget Preparation.** Sponsored by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

22-November 2. **Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX).** Sponsored by The Pennsylvania State University. To be held at the J. Orvis Keller Conference Center on the University Park Campus of The Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$695.

23-24. **Street Survival Seminar.** Sponsored by Calibre Press. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$65.

24. **Oasis Technique Workshop.** Presented by the Fort Lauderdale Housing Authority. To be held 10:00-11:30 A.M. at the IACP convention, Salt Lake City.

24. **Civil Liability and the Police.** Presented by Webb Consultants Inc. To be held in Philadelphia. Fee: \$100.

24-26, 29-31. **Advanced Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$460.

24-26. **Police Media Relations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$275.

26-27. **Street Survival Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Montgomery, Ala. Fee: \$65.

28-November 3. **Providing Protective Services.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz &

Associates. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$1975.

29-November 2. **Microcomputer Programming with a Data-Base Management System.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$550.

29-November 2. **DWI Enforcement/Instructor Training.** Sponsored by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.

29-November 2. **Workshop for the Police Training Officer.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.

29-November 2. **Field Training Officer Course.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College.

29-November 2. **1984 Annual Conference.** Sponsored by the Florida Chapter, Association of Police Planning and Research Officers. To be held in Orlando. Fee: \$145, members; \$165, non-members.

29-November 2. **Police Traffic Radar Instructor.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.

30-31. **First Annual Corrections Symposium.** Sponsored by the Federal Correctional Institution-Lexington. To be held in Lexington, Ky. Individuals wishing to present papers at the symposium should submit manuscripts prior to September 10, 1984.

## NOVEMBER

2-3. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held Lakeland, Fla. Fee: \$65.

5-9. **Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Southern Police Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$300.

5-16. **Law Enforcement Officers Planning Seminar.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

7-10. **7th Annual Conference.** Sponsored by the International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners. To be held in Washington, D.C. Registration fee: \$130.

7-11. **36th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology.** To be held in Cincinnati, Ohio.

8. **Vicarious Liability.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$105.

8. **Identification of Street Drugs and Their Usage.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$42.

8-9. **Targeting on Field-Level Problems for the 80's.** Co-sponsored by the International Association for Hospital Security and the American Society for Industrial Security. To be held in New Orleans.

9. **Hostage Situations in a Medical Setting.** Presented by Lifestyle Management Associates Inc. To be held in Baltimore, Md. Fee: \$135.

12-13. **Interrogation for Arson Investigators.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$225.

**Terrorism in the 80's.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.

12-16. **Crime Scene Technology.** Sponsored by Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories. Fee: \$300.

12-16. **Supervision of Police Personnel.** Presented by the Southern Police Institute. Fee: \$300.

12-16. **DWI Instructor.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.

12-16. **Advanced Report Writing and Review.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg, Fla.

12-16. **Police Executive Development.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.

14. **A Positive Approach to Employee Discipline.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$95.

14. **Motorcycle Gangs.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$82.

15. **Identification of Street Drugs and Their**

Usage. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$42.

16-17. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Philadelphia, Pa. Fee: \$65.

19. **Auto Theft.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$75, day class; \$40, night class.

26-28. **Computer Security for the Security Professional.** Presented by MIS Training Institute. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$650.

26-29. **Advanced Hostage Negotiating.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$385.

26-30. **Introductory Investigative Techniques.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement.

26-30. **Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College.

26-30. **Automated Crime Analysis.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.

26-30. **Computer Technology in Law Enforcement I.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.

26-30. **Advanced Officer Course.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College.

26-December 7. **Computer Technology in Law Enforcement I & II.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

27-29. **Vehicle Lamp Examination.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$300.

27-December 6. **Baton Training.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College.

28. **Police Homicide Investigation.** Presented by Webb Consultants Inc. To be held in Philadelphia. Fee: \$100.

28-30. **Advanced Police Internal Affairs Workshop.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$275.

29-30. **Evaluating and Selecting Security Software.** Presented by MIS Training Institute. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$450.

## DECEMBER

1-8. **Crowd Control and Use of Chemical Agents.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College.

3-5. **Use of Deadly Force.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.

3-5. **Resource Allocation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.

3-5. **The Personal Computer for Police Managers.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Fee: \$250.

3-5. **Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.

3-7. **Computer Technology in Law Enforcement II.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.

3-7. **Crime Prevention and Loss Prevention in the Corporate Environment.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$325.

3-7. **Accident Investigation Photography.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.

3-7. **Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.

3-14. **Contemporary Criminal Investigations.** Presented by the Southern Police Institute. Fee: \$500.

6. **Suicide Intervention.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$48.

8. **Vehicle Theft Investigation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$100.

10-12. **Police Decision-Making and Leadership Development.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.

## Directory of Training Sources

American Society of Criminology, Attn. Sarah Hall, 1314 Kinnear Road, Columbus, OH 43212. Tel.: (614) 422-9207.

ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102

Association of Police Planning and Research Officers, c/o Capt. Stan Carter, Sarasota Police Department, P.O. Box 3528, Sarasota, FL 33578. Tel.: (813) 366-8000.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062

Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College, 2201 Blue Gum Avenue, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Tel.: (209) 575-6487.

Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, Attn: Ms. Jeanne L. Klein, 945 S. Detroit Avenue, Toledo, OH 43614. Tel.: (419) 382-5665.

Eastern Kentucky University, Conference info. — 467 Stratton Building, Richmond, KY 40475. Tel.: (606) 622-3565.

Federal Correctional Institution, Special Programs, FCI/EKU, Perkins Building, Richmond, KY 40475. Tel.: (606) 255-1158 or (606) 255-6812.

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4667 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jackson-

ville, FL 32216

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Tel.: (301) 948-0922.

International Association for Hospital Security, P.O. Box 637, Lombard, IL 60148. Tel.: (312) 953-0990.

International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners, c/o Metropolitan Police Department, Community Relations Division, Room 4125, 300 Indiana Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20001.

Lifestyle Management Associates Inc., 5350 Poplar Avenue, Suite 410, P.O. Box 17781, Memphis, TN 38187-0781.

MIS Training Institute, 4 Brewster Road, Framingham, MA 01701. Tel.: (617) 879-7999.

National Association of Police Planners, c/o Officer Mike Bozeman, 1984 Conference Chairman, Houston Police Department, 61 Riesner, Houston, TX 77002. Tel.: (713) 222-3311.

Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, P.O. Box 999, Darien, CT 06820. Tel.: (203) 655-2906.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National Organization for Victim Assistance, 1757 Park Rd., N.W., Washington, DC 20010. Tel.: (202) 232-8560.

Pennsylvania State University, S-159

Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802

Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX), The Pennsylvania State University, S159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. Tel.: (814) 863-0262.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Tel.: (703) 662-7288

Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories, Criminalistics Training Center, 114 Triangle Drive, P.O. Box 30576, Raleigh, NC 27622.

Smith & Wesson Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, MA 01101. Telephone: (413) 781-8300.

Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Tel.: (502) 588-6561.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Tel.: (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204

Webb Consultants Inc., Attn: Prof. Robert J. McCormack, P.O. Box 39078, Holmesburg Station, Philadelphia PA.



# Law Enforcement News

Vol. X, No. 15

September 10, 1984

John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY  
Law Enforcement News  
444 West 56th Street  
New York, NY 10019

## In the gun lobby's line of fire:

Just when it seemed that a rare coalition of lobbying groups was about to get a bill passed to curb armor-piercing bullets, along came Rep. Bill Hughes to deride the effort as worthless and tack on an amendment to give the bill added teeth. The bill's chances now? Hold your breath and turn to **Page 1**.



### Also in this issue:

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| Just how good are UCR stats, anyway? A new study takes a look                           | 1  |
| Miss the good old LEAA days? Take heart — Federal funds may be just around the corner   | 1  |
| Philadelphia PD takes two blows to the chin   | 3  |
| Forum: Insightful commentaries on labor/management relations, use of polygraph evidence | 10 |

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